

BOROUGH



OF MORLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951



Borough



of Morley

●

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

●

..... Year Ended December

..... 31st. 1951



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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. (As at present constituted)

The Mayor (Alderman Lt. Col. James Barker, T.D., J.P.)

Chairman—Councillor Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

Deputy Chairman—Alderman H. S. Wilson

Aldermen—J. Dews, J.P.

Councillors—

J. H. Asquith	H. Barnes
Mrs. M. J. Bastow	E. Booth
Mrs. A. Clayton	H. Dodsworth
E. Hall	G. W. Hill
T. Mercer	T. Redick
C. Stinton	S. Trowsdale

Local Health Authority—West Riding County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AND STAFF OF THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL) EMPLOYED IN THIS DIVISIONAL AREA

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, West
Riding County Council:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:—

Marianne H. Witt, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh.

Assistant County Medical Officers, Part-time Duties:—

Dr. M. J. Redcliffe.

Dr. E. M. Holdsworth.

Dental Surgeon (West Riding County Council):—

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

R. Wood, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:—

A. Prince.

Health Visitors and School Nurses (West Riding County
Council):—

§††Miss S. A. Chapman.

§††Miss N. Richardson.

*††Miss E. Wilman

*§†Miss J. E. N. Hainsworth

§†Miss E. K. Rhodes.

§†Miss C. C. McLean.

†Miss B. V. Ryall.

†State Registered Nurse.

‡State Certified Midwife.

§Health Visitors Certificate

*Fever Trained.

District Midwives (West Riding County Council) :—

Miss M. Burdon	Mrs. E. H. Hargreaves
Miss E. Chapman	Mrs. A. Hewson.
Mrs. D. J. Jackson	

Home Nurses (West Riding County Council) :—

Miss C. Cooke	Miss E. Rothery
Miss J. Gomersall	Mrs. V. Taylor
Miss O. R. Marriott	Miss A. M. Wood
Mrs. M. Woollin	

Mental Health Social Worker (West Riding County Council) :—

Mrs. T. D. Charlton.

Mental Health Home Teacher (West Riding County Council) :—

Mrs. G. Jones.

Orthopaedic Nurse.

Mrs. R. Andrew, S.R.N., O.N.C.

Clerical Staff :—

E. Myers (Chief Clerk)
 R. Crabtree
 C. C. Roberts
 R. Booth
 J. McKnight
 Miss M. Halloran
 Mrs. W. R. Hollingworth
 Miss J. Lister

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ... 39,690

Live Births:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	276	316	592
Illegitimate	12	16	28
	—	—	—
	288	332	620
	—	—	—

Birth-rate (Registrar General) 15.63

Corrected Birth-rate 13.91

Still Births:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	0	2	2
	—	—	—
	9	7	16
	—	—	—

Rate per thousand (Live and Still Births) ... 25.0

	Males.	Females	Total.
Deaths	277	278	555

Death-rate (Registrar General) 14.00

Corrected death-rate 15.26

Maternal Mortality Rate 0.00

INFANT DEATHS.

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	13	12	25
Illegitimate	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	15	12	27
	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Legitimate	9	8	17
Illegitimate	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	11	8	19
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	43.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	42.23
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	71.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	82
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	0
Death rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.15
„ Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	.025
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	.101
„ Cancer	2.07
„ Measles	0.0
„ Whooping Cough	0.025
„ Scarlet Fever	0.0
„ Diphtheria	0.0
„ Pneumonia, Bronchitis	2.07

No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever.....	58
„ „ Diphtheria	0
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17
„ „ Other forms of Tuberculosis	5
„ „ Pneumonia	21
„ „ Erysipelas	6
„ „ Peurperal Pyrexia	1
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0
„ „ Anterior Poliomyelitis	3
„ „ Dysentery	9
„ „ Food Poisoning	0

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee, Borough of Morley.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough of Morley for the year ended, December 31st, 1951.

The Annual Report is prepared according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health, and in the Form laid down by the Ministry.

Certain services, notably those referring to Maternity, Child Welfare and School Health are now the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, that is, the West Riding County Council. The Medical Officer of Health is Divisional Medical Officer for the County Authority and references to the Services provided by the County Authority are made in this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Divisional Health Office,
Windsor House,
Morley.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st, 1951 has again been prepared in accordance with the general instructions of the Ministry of Health and consequently again follows the lines of previous Annual Reports.

The information given in this report is set out in various tabular statements. Additionally in the text of the report the figures given are commented on and amplified.

Much of the report deals with the services for which the Local District Authority is responsible, but additional information with regard to the services for which the Local Health Authority, the West Riding County Council, is responsible, and in respect of such services operating in this Divisional Area of the County, is given in the body of the report.

The birth-rate figure for 1951, 15.91 again is lower. The figures for 1950 and 1949 were 16.07 and 17.21 respectively.

These figures follow the general trend of figures for the country as a whole.

Total live births were 620 compared with 644 in 1950.

The death-rate for 1951 is 15.26. Corresponding figures for 1950 and 1949 were 13.23 and 14.34.

The Infant death-rate is shown as 43.6 for the year. In 1950 the infant death-rate was shown as 26.4 and the infant death-rate for the whole of the country as 29.6 for 1951.

The infant death-rate given for Morley last year (26.4) was stated to be the lowest rate ever recorded for the Borough.

The causes of the infant deaths are given in the Table below :—

Prematurity	9	
Birth injuries	6	
Deformities etc. apparent at birth and incompatible with life	3	18
Acute respiratory conditions:—		
Pneumonia	6	
Bronchitis	1	7
Accidents and misadventure ...	1	1
Acute enteritis	1	1
		—
		27
		—

Consideration of this statement shows a serious number of deaths due to early respiratory infection; 6 cases of pneumonia and 1 case of bronchitis.

One further case of infection, of acute enteritis, is recorded and one case of accident or misadventure

Deaths due to prematurity (9) and to injuries sustained at birth (6) are high.

It is noticeable that the group of “inevitable” deaths due to deformities and other conditions existing at birth and incompatible with life are recorded as three only.

With regard to the acute respiratory infections, the illness and death in 5 of the 6 cases of pneumonia occurred at the age of 2 months. In the other case the age at death was 10 months and in the case of the acute bronchitis at 7 months.

The various ages at death are shown as follows :—

Under 1 day	12 cases
2 days to 7 days	5 cases
1 week to 1 month	2 cases
2 months to 3 months	5 cases
3 months to 6 months	1 case
6 months to 1 year	2 cases

The high proportion of deaths occurring in the first 24 hours after birth is of significance here and in relation to the comments made above.

The general death-rate for the year is higher; 15.26 as compared with 13.21 (corrected rate) for 1950.

Significant increases are shown in respect of Malignant Disease and in respect of Heart and Circulatory Diseases. There was a considerable increase in deaths due to respiratory disease bronchitis.

With regard to deaths due to Malignant Disease, respiratory Malignant Disease is now shown to be a marked factor; 12 deaths in males and 4 deaths in females, a total in 1951 of 16 deaths being recorded out of a total of 82 deaths from this disease.

Again the Tables show the general trend of an increase in deaths due to Malignant Disease in this Area.

With regard to Infectious and Notifiable Diseases, there has been no marked occurrence of these diseases apart from Measles and Whooping Cough. Both of these were prevalent—Measles particularly in the earlier six months of the year.

Three cases of Infantile Paralysis were notified. In all three cases the illness was not severe in the early stages. In all cases the patients made good recovery without residual disability.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis reported were comparable with the number shown in recent years. Most cases reported (17) were of the pulmonary type; 5 only of non-pulmonary tuberculosis being notified.

The usual action of inquiry, etc. was carried out by the Department in respect of the cases of Tuberculosis. No action was necessary to prevent patients suffering from tuberculosis spreading infection through food in the course of their employment.

Special action is taken with regard to home conditions in cases of tuberculosis and particularly to ensure proper accom-

modation and where necessary proper isolation of such cases in their own homes. This can be achieved through the co-operation of the Housing Committee in the District, and through the operation of a Points Scheme which takes into generous consideration cases of tuberculosis.

No case of Food Poisoning was reported or came to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

Detailed reference has been made to the policy of the Department in respect of food and food handling in recent reports. The policy described in detail in recent Annual Reports has been the continuing policy of the Department in 1951. Lectures have been given to food handlers and other interested persons and other methods of education have been pursued. Inspection and supervision have been maintained at a high level. It is satisfactory to report a good and satisfactory standard of hygiene now obtaining in regard to all aspects of Food Preparation and Handling in Morley.

Particular attention is given to canteens, including school canteens and other premises where food is prepared for large groups of children, workers etc.

Many outbreaks of food poisoning and also of infections conveyed by infected food have occurred in recent years in connection with food prepared by cooking in such premises. It has been found that a great danger exists where foods are prepared and cooked on a day prior to the day on which the food will be served as individual meals.

The danger here is increased if the foods are kept for long periods at temperatures suitable for the growth and multiplication of "food poisoning" organisms

The practice of the pre-cooking of food for meals is discouraged by the Education Authority responsible for the canteens supplying schools, but the risk and dangers are not completely eliminated and a need does remain for constant attention and supervision from this Department.

Progress continues to be made with the provision of new Council houses. In 1951 108 new Council houses of the perma-

ment type were erected by the Local Authority. During the year 22 houses were erected by private enterprise. Council Housing Estates developed in 1951 include Asquith Avenue.

The provisional building scheme for 1952 includes 126 Council houses and 86 houses to be erected under private licences, including one special block grant licence in respect of 40 houses on the Greenfield Estate.

The present position (December 31st, 1951) in respect of Council Housing shows 2251 permanent type Council houses have been erected in Morley and 56 additional houses. There are 100 houses erected here of the "temporary" type.

No formal representations were made in 1951 in respect of unfit houses and no action was taken to ensure closure.

Overcrowding, without a detailed survey, cannot be assessed with useful accuracy. Overcrowding as defined statutorily is less than overcrowding as defined by the standards accepted locally.

Reference to the applications outstanding for Council houses and the medical certificates which have been submitted in support of these applications suggests a measure of overcrowding which in individual cases is serious and of concern to the Health and Housing Authority.

The outstanding list of applications for Council houses shows no evidence of getting less in spite of the large numbers already rehoused. The outstanding list at the moment has more than 2,000 applicants and is still increasing.

In this Borough there are a large number of houses which have been earmarked for representation under the Housing Acts and a further large number which are deficient in accommodation and amenities and which fall well below the present day acceptable standards of housing.

Many of the latter houses are now showing disrepair and this position may well tend to deteriorate. Economic factors tend to this present position.

In these circumstances the relatively high waiting list of applicants for Council houses may well tend to increase rather than diminish in spite of new housing provided.

On the other hand, some houses which, as indicated above, were earmarked for clearance pre-war, have steadily deteriorated and it is desirable that such houses should in the foreseeable future, be the subject of representation for closure and demolition and representations to ensure this will be made to the Local Authority.

Reference is made to Clinic Services and in particular to Clinic premises and other buildings where welfare and treatment sessions are held.

Apart from the Central Clinic in Commercial Street, there are four other centres where clinics and welfare sessions have been established. Additionally there is one food distribution centre.

The area of Morley is extensive, and apart from the central part of the Borough there are four grouped centres of population—in Ardsley East, Ardsley West, Drighlington, and Gildersome. To meet the needs of these various centres it has been considered necessary to provide convenient centres for clinics and welfares.

The Central Clinic in Commercial Street, is no longer adequate in accommodation and otherwise for the services maintained there. The difficulty of accommodation has been greatly aggravated by the transfer to the Central Clinic of the Morley Infant Welfare previously held on Mondays and Wednesdays in each week in the Town Hall, Morley.

The position has received attention from the Local Health Authority and it has been decided to establish in Morley a new building which will serve as a Central Multiple Clinic. A future development may be the provision of a Health Centre in close association with the Multiple Clinic.

The erection of this building has been given urgent priority by the West Riding County Council and it is confidently anticipated that the building will be provided at an early date.

A final reference here is made to the Staff of the Department. Although there have been changes the establishment has been fully maintained with few exceptions, chiefly in respect of the Health Visitor—School Nurse Staff.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	I. B. Death Rate		Scarlet Fever	Infectious Diseases Diph- theria
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		
1941	14.46	13.00	67.27	3.50	1.87	.24	.11	35	52
1942	16.10	14.5	60.6	0.00	2.2	.46	.08	59	20
1943	17.7	13.9	42.1	3.03	1.93	.38	.05	135	20
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33	.08	323	66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38	.05	99	35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26	.18	24	11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25	.05	46	2
1948	19.9	11.8	44.3	0.00	1.64	.25	.07	123	3
1949	17.2	13.0	38.0	0.00	1.73	.33	.03	57	0
1950	15.9	13.2	26.4	0.02	1.82	.15	.02	74	0
1951	13.91	15.26	43.6	0.00	2.07	.15	.025	58	0

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years. The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1951:—

Area	9,529 acres
Population (1951 census)	39,783
Population (Registrar-General), Mid 1951	39,690
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	11,008
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951, according to rate books)	13,590
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 census)	11,092
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1951/52	£721
Ratable Value 1/4/1952	£189,254

Laboratory Facilities:—

Local:—Medical Research Council Laboratory, Public Health Department, Wakefield County Hall

Samples submitted:—

Examination for B. Diphtheria	115
Examination for Haemolytic Streptococcus	115
Examination for Dysentery Organisms	17
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination from this Department	98
Milk samples submitted for biological examination	18
Ice Cream samples submitted for bacteriological examination	94
Water Samples	51
Bath Water Samples	24
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Committee to the Laboratory of Messrs H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax	251

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION

Total number of centres provided and maintained by the
West Riding County Council 6

Infant Welfare Centres:—

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley—
Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.
Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley—
*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley—
*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington—
*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—
*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

MORLEY INFANT WELFARE:

Monday Session:

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1307
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	389

	<hr style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Total 1696
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	<hr style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Average attendance per session 34
--	--

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	93
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	9
	<hr/>
Total	102
	<hr/>

Wednesday Session :

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1358
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	421
	<hr/>
Total	1779
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 35

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	69
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	13
	<hr/>
Total	82
	<hr/>

MORLEY INFANT WELFARE COMBINED CLINICS :

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	251
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	117
	<hr/>
Total	368
	<hr/>

EAST ARDSLEY INFANT WELFARE :

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year	526
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	481
	<hr/>
Total	1007
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 21

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	45
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	0
	<hr/>
Total	45
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	26
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	36
	<hr/>
Total	62
	<hr/>

WEST ARDSLEY INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	846
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	93
	<hr/>
Total	939
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 18

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	64
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	0
	<hr/>
Total	64
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	26
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	22
	<hr/>
Total	48
	<hr/>

DRIGHLINGTON INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	422
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	185
	<hr/>
Total	607
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 11

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	42
(2) Between the age of 1 and 5 years	2
	<hr/>
Total	44
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	33
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	74
	<hr/>
Total	107
	<hr/>

GILDERSOME INFANT WELFARE:

Total attendances, 1951:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	575
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	127
	<hr/>
Total	702
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 13

Children attending for the first time in 1951 and who at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	55
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	5
	<hr/>
Total	60
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year who were then :—

(1)	Under 1 year of age	48
(2)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	58
		<hr/>
Total		106
		<hr/>

COMBINED STATEMENT FOR ALL INFANT WELFARE

CENTRES :—

Total attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1)	By children under 1 year of age	5034
(2)	By children between the ages of 1 and 5	1696

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and, who, on the date of their first attendances were :—

(1)	Under 1 year of age	550
(2)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	29

Total number of children in attendance at the end of the year and who at that time were :—

(1)	Under 1 year of age	384
-----	---------------------------	-----

Percentage of total notified births, 1951, represented by this figure

61.0

DRIED MILK, Etc., ISSUED AT VARIOUS WELFARE CENTRES

A statement of the sales and free issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:—

INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE:

Sales at full cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	1211 lb. pkts.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	2571 lb. pkts.
Trufood, Humanised	552 lb. pkts.
Trufood, Follow-on	88 lb. pkts.
Virol	369 medium cups
Virolax	24 6oz. cups
Maltoline	32 10oz. jars
Cod Liver Oil	23 6 oz. bottles
Glucose	199 4 oz. cartons
Nestrovite	66 bottles
Halibut Oil	97 5c.c. bottles
Midlothian Oat Food	140 tins
Robrex	302 10 oz. pkts.
Scott's Baby Cereal	276 pkts.
Minadex	61 4 oz. bottles
Plastules	73 tablets
Lactogol	27 4 oz. tins
Colact	43 bottles
Weaning Foods	78 pkts.
Halibut Oil Capsules	5 100 bottles

Free Issues: Expectant and Nursing Mothers:—

Adexolin	33 pkts.
Lactation Tablets	323 bottles
Colliron	13 4 oz. bottles
I.C.D. Tablets	
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets	
Fersolate Tablets	

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—(Hospital Board)

Thursday 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

*School Clinic premises, Commercial Street, Morley:—

Friday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley:—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

*Wesleyan Schoolroom, Drighlington:—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

*Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month—10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

*Gildersome Council Offices:—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics.

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in 1951 are shown below:—

A.—Ante-natal Clinics:—

Morley District Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	77
Total attendances	432
Average attendance per session	9

West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	8
Total attendances	36
Average attendance per session	1.5

East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	15
Total attendances	60
Average attendance per session	2.5

Gildersome Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	15
Total attendances	44
Average attendance per session	1.8

Drighlington Ante-natal Clinic:

Total No. of women who attended	11
Total attendances	32
Average attendance per session	1.3

All Ante-natal Clinics:

Total attending in 1951	126
Total attendances	604
Average attendance per session	4.2

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the Clinics in 1951 29%

B.—Post-natal Clinics:

All Post-natal Clinics:

Patients attended	10
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Arrangements have been made for Specialist Consultations.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley.

No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

The Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, East Ardsley.

The Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom, King St., Drighlington.

The Council Offices, The Green, Gildersome.

Consultant Eye Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons—

Mr. Ludwick Wittels, M.D., D.O., (Oxford).

Miss J. V. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

Mr. H. Maurice Jones, F.R.C.S.

Dental Clinic—This Clinic is established at the Morley Central Clinic premises.

Summary of attendances, 1951:—

Morley Central Clinic	6725
East Ardsley Clinic	4
West Ardsley Clinic	1
Gildersome Clinic	0
Drighlington Clinic	53

GENERAL CLINIC SERVICES, 1951 :—

Under this heading are considered the Clinic Services provided for children—of school-age and children under school-age and of infants, and also the pre- and post-natal clinics for Maternity Services.

The adequacy of the Clinic Services provided in Morley, particularly the suitability of existing clinic premises, has been reviewed during the past year and a decision has been made to provide new Central Clinic premises at an early date.

The building of a new Central Multiple Clinic has now been given an early priority by the County Council and it is confidently anticipated that work on this clinic will be commenced at an early date.

The existing Central Clinic premises have for some years, been considered inadequate and unsuitable for present day requirements and for the recent extensions and developments of the services provided there. The difficult position of accommodation and of the allocation of available sessions, was aggravated recently when the Infant Welfare Clinics held in the Town Hall were transferred to the Central Clinic.

Recent services provided at this Central Clinic have been light therapy sessions, orthopaedic sessions, an increase in the number of sessions allocated to the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon and also the transfer of the Central Infant Welfare Clinics. This has been difficult to arrange and organise in the limited accommodation available and has made the need for new premises an extremely urgent one.

Statistical information relating to Infant Welfare Centres is given in the Tables overleaf.

Six Infant Welfare sessions are held weekly in five separate premises, suitably chosen and arranged to cover the rather extensive area of this Borough. Two of these clinics at East Ardsley and Drighlington, are held in Church School premises. One, in Gildersome, in Council Offices. A further clinic, in West Ardsley, is held in a Council House and the sessions for the Central Morley District are held in the Central Clinic premises in Commercial Street.

In relation to each Infant Welfare Centre there is a Committee of voluntary workers who attend regularly and give valuable assistance in the general running of the Centres.

Reference to the Tables shows that at all Infant Welfare Centres, attendances have been well maintained and indeed generally an improvement is noted.

It was felt that the National Health Service might affect welfare attendances, but this has not been the case to any great extent, and the maintained figures of attendance are encouraging to the Health Workers and Medical Staff and other social workers in this service.

Whilst perhaps too much stress should not be placed nowadays on continuing and regular attendance of many of the parents and children, nevertheless the Centres do provide a valuable opportunity for supervision in all cases and for individual help and advice in many.

The principles of considered selective district visiting utilizing the available services of staff effectively, and efficiently however, do apply in measure to welfare attendances.

In addition to the Welfare Clinics mentioned, one food distribution centre is held on one morning in each week in the Churwell Town Hall. No Health Visitor or Nurse is in attendance here.

Two sessions weekly are devoted to light therapy and approximately 40 children are attending each session.

Additionally an orthopaedic session for minor remedial treatment is held once weekly.

These sessions, apart from their value to individual children, are of help to parents who otherwise would have to take children to Hospital Departments in Leeds and elsewhere.

The clinics work in close association with the Hospitals referred to, and many children receiving treatment in this way are under the care and supervision of the Consulting Staffs of the Hospitals.

There is a Consultant Eye Clinic at Morley. The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is held at Batley and operative treatment is undertaken at Batley.

The available Speech-Therapy Clinic is at Batley. This is not altogether satisfactory and it is suggested that, at any rate one session weekly of speech-therapy, should be in Morley. This suggested arrangement is at present under consideration.

General Minor Ailment Clinics are at the Central Clinic and are also available at all of the Infant Welfare Clinics mentioned above.

The Dental Clinic is also at the Central Clinic Premises. Morley has been fortunate in retaining the whole time services of a Dental Surgeon for many years, and there has been no break in the continuity of the Dental Service here, either for school-age children or others.

Pre- and Post-Natal Clinics are held throughout the Borough and at Morley Hall Maternity Home (Regional Hospital Board).

Reference to the Tables given shows again a considerable falling off in attendance at the clinics of the Local Authority, although the attendances at the Morley Hall Clinic are maintained.

To some extent the attendances have been affected by the lower birth-rate, to a larger extent by the high proportion of mothers accepting institutional accommodation for confinement.

The service generally has been affected by the arrangements made under the National Health Service.

TUBERCULOSIS

Local Chest Clinic: High Street, Morley (Regional Hospital Board) attendance of Chest Physician: Thursday mornings.

The local Chest Clinic and the Health Department work in close co-operation. One member of the Health Visiting Staff is in attendance at each session of the Chest Clinic and undertakes herself certain District and other duties in connection with Tuberculosis under the instructions of the Chest Physician.

Similar District duties are carried out by other members of the Health Visiting staff.

Special arrangements are at present under consideration regarding the administration of the Local Health Authorities obligations with regard to Tuberculosis.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There are no treatment facilities within the area of the Borough. Ample and adequate arrangements have been made for treatment in the Special Departments of Hospitals in the neighbouring towns of Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield.

From these Treatment Centres certain information is available to the Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS

The District is in a very favourable position with regard to available General and Special Hospitals. Although there are no Hospitals now within the Borough, the Hospitals in the closely adjacent towns are easily accessible from Morley and the service to Morley is efficient and adequate.

There is no Isolation Hospital in Morley, cases being sent in general to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield. Selected cases are sent to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, and other suitable institutional accommodation is available.

This Borough is within the administrative District of No. 11 Management Committee of the North Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is a member of the No. 11 Management Committee.

MATERNITY HOMES AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR MATERNITY CASES

Arrangements for Institutional Lying-in are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

Reference to Tables given overleaf shows that during 1951 maternity patients from Morley were admitted to Morley Hall Maternity Home (in Morley), Staincliffe Hospital (Dewsbury), The Leeds Maternity Hospital, Wakefield Maternity Home, Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury, St. Mary's Hospital, Leeds, and to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.

The majority of the cases were admitted to the local Maternity Home, 248 out of a total of 439.

It is interesting to note that corresponding to a figure of 635 total births, there were 439 institutional bookings, compared to a figure of 429 in 1950, when the total births were 673. This represents for 1951 a percentage of 69.

The calculated percentage of in-patient bed requirements for maternity is 50% of the total births, but this is a figure which may well require qualification in an area such as Morley where many houses are unsuitable for domiciliary midwifery owing to lack of accommodation, various defects and disrepair, lack of constant or readily supplied hot water and no indoor sanitation.

There has been a call for a reduction locally in the number of institutional beds provided for maternity cases. In connection with this it is felt that a full consideration must be given to the local circumstances I have mentioned before any action is taken which would reduce the number of beds available for this area, which would inevitably entail fewer cases being accepted for institutional lying-in.

A further point of importance is the accessibility of such institutional accommodation as may be available, not in relation to the patient for whom ambulance services are adequately available, but rather in relation to visiting relatives, whose regular visiting of the mother in Hospital is a definite factor in the welfare of the mother and baby.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Reference to the figures given shows that far fewer cases were taken by the Domiciliary Midwives in 1951 as compared with 1950 and previous years.

The total was 176 compared with 223 in 1950. Factors affecting the figures are the overall decrease in births, and the increasing numbers of patients going to Hospitals or Maternity Homes.

The staff of Domiciliary Midwives was in 1950 reduced from 7 to 6. The staff has again been reduced to 5.

The 5 Midwives now employed are engaged in District work and no Midwife is designated as Relief Midwife.

This reduction raises important considerations in regard to reliefs, arrangements for off-duty, overlappings calls, holiday periods, sickness and the need to "special" in certain cases. The extent of the area to be covered is of importance in this connection, also the transport facilities available to each midwife.

At present 4 Midwives employed here have cars and arrangements are being made for the other Midwife to have a car at an early date.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY

The figures of admissions to these various Institutions are given below:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Total cases admitted	248
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West Riding County Hospital, Staincliffe:—

Booked cases admitted	130
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Emergency cases admitted	25
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Total	155
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Leeds Maternity Hospital:—

Booked Cases admitted	9
-----------------------------	---

Emergency cases admitted	2
--------------------------------	---

Total	11
-------	----

Wakefield Maternity Hospital:—

Booked cases admitted	9
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Emergency cases admitted	4
--------------------------------	---

Total	13
-------	----

Batley Maternity Hospital:—

Total cases admitted	2
----------------------------	---

Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Dewsbury:

Total cases admitted	5
----------------------------	---

St. Mary's Hospital, Leeds:—

Total cases admitted	4
----------------------------	---

St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford:—

Emergency cases admitted	1
--------------------------------	---

Summary of all Lying-in Institutions:—

Booked cases admitted	407
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Emergency cases admitted	32
--------------------------------	----

Total	439
-------	-----

Figures relating to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Morley Borough are as follows:—

Number of Domiciliary Midwives	6
--------------------------------------	---

Total number of confinements undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives	
---	--

(a) as Midwives	175
-----------------------	-----

(b) As Maternity Nurses	1
-------------------------------	---

Total	176
-------	-----

Number of cases where medical assistance was sought by midwife	83
--	----

Number of patients to whom gas and air was given	63
--	----

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1951.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death was recorded in 1951.

STATEMENT OF THE HOME VISITING OF THE HEALTH VISITORS
FOR 1951 :—

(1) To Expectant Mothers :—	
(a) First Visits	377
(b) Total Visits	474
(2) To Children under 1 year of age :—	
(a) First Visits	650
(b) Total Visits	3864
(3) To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—	
(a) First Visits	26
(b) Total Visits	8588
(4) Other Visits	2911
	<hr/>
	Total of all visits 15837
	<hr/>

DAY NURSERIES

There is no Residential Nursery in the Morley District. There are two Day Nurseries, Lewisham Park Day Nursery and Grove Park Day Nursery.

The third Day Nursery which was established in Ardsley was handed over to the Education Authority some years ago for use as a School Nursery.

The nurseries are worked primarily as Public Health and Welfare Nurseries according to a priority system laid down by the Local Health Authority. Additionally the children of women in certain employment are taken when vacancies are available.

As in previous and recent years, throughout 1951 there has been a waiting list of children for these Nurseries, but the waiting list is largely of children whose mothers are in employment or who are seeking employment for economic reasons.

There are no proposals at present for extending the Day Nursery accommodation.

Figures relating to the Nurseries are as follows:—

Lewisham Park Nursery:—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	40
No. on waiting list (most recent revision)	60

Grove Park Nursery:—

Total accommodation	40
Number on register	40
No. on waiting list (most recent revision)	6

HOME NURSING

There has been no change in the arrangements. The West Riding County Council has an establishment of seven District or Home Nurses. Six of the staff are appointed for definite districts in the Division and one nurse is appointed for relief duties.

Motor car transport is available for four of the seven nurses.

A brief summary of the District Nurses' work for the year 1951 is given in the following table:—

(a) Number of individual patients attended during the year	807
(b) Total number of visits made in connection with the treatment of the patients shown under (a)	27,702

Again the figures show a substantial increase over the figures shown for 1950, an increase of 51 patients coming under care and an increase of 2,459 visits.

These figures are of significance, indicating as they do the growing demands on the Domiciliary Nursing Service.

Reflected here are many factors—of particular importance the increasing attention and care required by the chronic and elderly sick persons and also the increasing need for hospital after-care nursing and general care.

HOME HELPS—DOMICILIARY SERVICE

During the year the establishment of Home Helps in this Division was increased to the equivalent of thirteen whole-time workers. Previously the establishment was twelve.

There has been no difficulty in getting satisfactory workers locally for this service.

The establishment for this Division is considerably below the requirements of the Division, but it is anticipated that a higher establishment will be approved in 1952.

Maternity cases generally, call for the whole-time services of Home Helps for short periods. The same may apply to certain cases of acute illness.

In cases of infirmity or chronic illness associated with old age the position is different. Home Helps are made available for these cases for short periods on two or three half days in each week. In these cases the requirement for the service tends to persist over a long period of time, and indeed it is cases of this type that make the greatest demand on the Home Help Service.

The following statement shows how the Home Helps were employed in 1951:—

No of cases where Home Helps were provided:—

(a) Whole-time	19
(b) Part-time	127
	<hr/>
Total	146
	<hr/>

An analysis of the 146 cases shown above indicates that they were provided for:—

Maternity Cases	18 individual cases
Acute Sickness	19 ,, ,,
Old Age and Chronic Illness	28 ,, ,,
Old Age and Infirmity	81 ,, ,,
	<hr/>
Total	146
	<hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH

This Division is allocated the half-time services of a Mental Health Social Worker. Her time is shared with one adjacent Division of the County.

Hospital and institutional after-care is an important part of this worker's duties, which include also the responsibility for the care and welfare of children and older persons who have been ineducable and who may have been certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts and are in need of supervision and similar care.

There is no occupational centre here—but places are available in the Leeds Occupational Centres and many patients from this Division are in attendance there. The Local Health Authority has a scheme for the provision of additional occupational centres one of which will cover the Morley District although it will not be provided within the Morley Division.

A Home Teacher is available in this Division for children not attending school (and ineducable) and some children are at present under her care.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Mains water, supplied by the Corporation, is generally available for industrial and for domestic requirements.

The records of the Health Department show three dwelling-houses only without mains water supply.

During 1951 there has been no change in the type of water of the mains supply. This water, moorland surface drainage water, is impounded at Withens Clough and additional supplies come from Halifax.

This water, when collected, contains considerable peaty matter and other insoluble residues of the surface washings of the collecting ground. There is an acid characteristic.

The preliminary treatment of this water is by flocculation, filtration and lime addition.

The water is fed to service reservoirs within the Borough and from these, after further treatment with chlorine and ammonia, is distributed through mains and service pipes.

The distributed water is clear, although turbidity or even sediment may become noticeable in some parts of the distribution network where settlement by gravity is possible.

Some few points in the distribution centre where sediment has been excessive, have called for attention during the year.

No serious significance is attached to the presence of slight turbidity apart from the objection to the appearance of the water.

Samples of such water have been submitted to analysts and reports have been satisfactory.

With sediment, however, action is called for. The Department is aware of points in the distribution network where this occurs, and in co-operation with the Water Department action is taken regularly to minimise the deposition of such sediment.

Regular routine water sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by the Officers of the Health Department.

Examinations carried out are chemical and bacteriological. Additionally, special investigation, including labora-

tory investigation is carried out if information not available from routine examination is necessary.

During 1951, 203 water samples taken by the Water Department were submitted for bacteriological examination and 48 samples similarly taken were submitted for chemical examination.

In the case of four samples examined bacteriologically the presence of B.Coli was reported and these were unsatisfactory.

All other samples examined were reported as satisfactory. Chemical examinations in all cases were reported as satisfactory.

Additionally, 51 samples of mains water were taken by Sanitary Inspectors and examined at the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Wakefield.

Of these, six showed presence of B.Coli and were unsatisfactory.

Two samples submitted to this Laboratory for chemical examination, including lead solvency and content, were reported on as satisfactory.

The water supplies of the three houses not supplied with mains water were under observation during the year and reports on examinations of these waters did not indicate pollution of any serious nature.

Certain works of improvement have been carried out recently, in particular, work at the impounding reservoir at Withens Clough. This work has included better provision for dealing with overflow and storm waters, works considered necessary to meet the requirements of the Reservoir Safety Act.

The Corporation has schemes in hand to meet anticipated increases in demand for water.

Such schemes include the construction of an additional 15in. main, a new storage and service reservoir which will be covered (present service reservoirs are not covered) and improved valve and control arrangements at Withens.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER

The Borough Laboratory
Halifax

W/F 114

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of
one sample of water, received on July 11, 1951.

Sample marked "Birk Lane Reservoir"

Chemical Analysis

Total Solids	87	pts per million
Mineral Matter	67	,, ,, ,,
Chlorine as Chlorides	14	,, ,, ,,
Free Ammonia	0.080	,, ,, ,,
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.030	,, ,, ,,
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.03	,, ,, ,,
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.37	,, ,, ,,
Temporary Hardness	6	,, ,, ,,
Total Hardness	36	,, ,, ,,
Permanent Hardness	30	,, ,, ,,
Lead in Solution	Nil	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil	
Free Chlorine	0.12	,, ,, ,,
pH Value	6.6	,, ,, ,,
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	

Bacteriological Examination

Total No. of Micro-organisms per. ml. growing on Agar @ 22°C. 3 days	13
Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar @ 37°C. 2 days	Nil
Presumptive B.Coli	Nil per 100 ml.

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

(sgd.) R. MALLINDER

20th July, 1951

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE

In 1951, the development of the Council Estate on Asquith Avenue necessitated a new sewer of 220 yards approximate length.

The number of houses to be erected on this estate is 170.

Outstanding requirements for the provision of sewers and the extensions and improvements of existing sewers are as follows:—

Improvements or Extensions Required:—

- (1) Westerton Road, West Ardsley.
- (2) Town Street, Gildersome.

The sewers serving here are unable adequately to deal with storm water.

Provision of Sewers Required:—

- (1) Gelderd Road.
- (2) Tingley Common.
- (3) Woodhouse Lane.
- (4) Old Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Extensions of existing sewage works, 1951:—None.

Adequacy of present sewage disposal works:—

The improvement scheme for the main sewage works at Dewsbury Road has been approved and work is to be commenced during 1952.

Other sewage disposal works are reasonably adequate and during the year no major works have been called for or are required. The filtration beds at the Drighlington works were renewed during the year.

Complaints have been received from the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board regarding the effluent from the Dewsbury Road works and the improvements previously referred to are intended to meet these complaints.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	13272
No. of waste water closets	0
No. of privy middens	88
No. of pail or tub closets	8
No. of new water closets in old buildings provided in 1951 (conversion of existing privy middens)	9
No. of new water closets in new buildings provided in 1951	166

Reference to the above table again shows an improving position.

The larger proportion of existing privy middens is in the Drighlington district. In the period 1945-1951, 240 privy middens have been eliminated and water closets provided, but progress is now slower as a result of the fact that there are not sewers available for many of the remaining properties having privy middens. In some cases this difficulty has been overcome by the installation of cesspools or small treatment plants. Such cases are limited to those where the owners are agreeable to carry out conversion, as the local authority's powers of compulsion are limited to cases where there are sewers within a specified reasonable distance.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1951 are given below:—

Total weights of refuse collected	12,590 tons
Total weight of refuse tipped	12,590 tons
Total cost of collection and disposal	£16,632
Income from disposal of salvage, etc	£ 1,751

Net cost to the Local Authority ... £14,881

All refuse collected is tipped and during the year the tips used have been Blackgates, Tingley and Gelderd Road.

All tipping is strictly controlled and carried out to ensure some suitable future use of the land concerned. The Blackgates Tip is nearing completion and arrangements have been made for it to be handed over to the Parks Department for conversion to a playing field.

SALVAGE

Salvage is carried out by the Department and is integrated with the scheme for refuse collection and disposal.

WASTE PAPER

Most of the income referred to under Salvage is derived from the collection and sale of waste paper.

Collected paper is taken to the Central Depot where hand and power baling machines are installed to deal with all waste paper after preliminary sorting. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse vehicles in routine refuse collection, one vehicle is engaged solely in the collection of waste paper from shops and offices.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the record high level reached in the price paid for waste paper. Whilst the additional income is welcomed, these high prices tend to produce other difficulties for the authority. A local competitive market develops and frequently the places where the most economic collection can be carried out are lost to the authority, which is left with those collections which are not so economically profitable.

During the year under review, in spite of intense competition of this type, a slight increase in the amount collected is recorded—from 161 tons in 1950 to 189 tons in 1951. The increased value of the material is shown by the fact that the amount received from the sale of waste paper increased from £873 in 1950 to £2,623 in 1951.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below :—

1944	.....	167 tons
1945	.....	142 ,,
1946	.....	168 ,,
1947	.....	171 ,,
1948	.....	263 ,,
1949	.....	270 ,,
1950	.....	161 ,,
1951	.....	189 ,,

KITCHEN WASTE

The collection of kitchen waste is a duty imposed upon the local authority by a direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Collection is from communal bins placed in various parts of the town and is done by a special vehicle. The food collected is sent to Leeds for treatment before disposal for animal feeding.

The amount of material collected was 156 tons as compared with 176 tons in 1950. The income fell slightly from £477 in 1950 to £454 in 1951.

OTHER MATERIALS

The only other materials for which a market can be found are scrap metal and rags. In both cases increased receipts were obtained. Scrap metal produced £88 as against £48 in the previous year and the income from the sale of rags increased from £2 to £15.

For the first time since 1943 it was possible to dispose of loose scrap tins from the tip.

GENERAL

The total salvage income for the year ended 31st December, 1951 was £3,181 18s. 4d. the highest figure ever recorded. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940, a total of £22,987 6s. 11d. has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1951 :—

	Found	Abated
Dirty Water Closets	5	3
Unsuitable Piggeries	0	1
Choked Drains and Gulleys	168	165
Dampness in Dwellings	51	92
Defective Drainage	17	23
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	12	15
Defective Spouting	82	97
Defective Water Closets	106	112
House Dilapidations	223	296
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation	73	91
Rain Penetration of Dwellings	97	118
Inadequate Cooking Facilities	4	9
Reflux of Smoke	17	19
Worn Sinks	13	14
Accumulation of Water	2	1
Offensive Smells	2	0
Dirty Houses	12	9
Privy Middens	2	8
Water in Cellars	3	7
Defective Air Raid Shelters	2	2
Insufficient Water Supply	3	1
Common Lodging Houses	0	1
Defective Water Supply	21	20
Dangerous Buildings	3	1
Trough Closets	0	1
Cesspools	8	4
Keeping of Animals	8	9
Dangerous Pit Shafts	3	3
Offensive Accumulations	5	6
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Conveniences	1	5
Defective Gas Pipes	1	0
Choked Water Course	1	0
Offensive Urinal	0	1
Defective Chimney Stacks	2	4
Flooding	2	1
	<hr/> 949	<hr/> 1139

Total number of visits made in connection with
the above Nuisances 2904
Statutory Notices Served 93
Informal Notices Served 949
1139 Informal Notices and 95 Statutory Notices were
complied with.

For the first time for some years, the number of nuisances
found showed a reduction. Figures for the past five years
are:—

1951	949
1950	1372
1949	1176
1948	1321
1947	1428

The figures shown for nuisances found and abated are not
strictly comparable with regard to a Calendar Year, as some
abatements shown in the Table refer to nuisances found in
the previous year.

The rate of abatement of nuisances seems to be generally
satisfactory. In the case of more than 90% of the nuisances
coming to the notice of the Department, abatement is achieved
by informal action without the need for recourse to Statutory
Notices.

SHOP ACT 1950

Total Inspections 110

As a result of these inspections, in one case only was
conditions found requiring action under the Act. This was a
lack of sufficient heating facilities in a shop. Informal notice
was served in respect of the contravention but the notice had
not been complied with at the end of the year.

An informal notice outstanding from the previous year,
requiring improved heating facilities was complied with
during the year.

From the inspections made, it is clear that the provisions
of the Act relating to the health and comfort of shop workers

are generally fully complied with. This is probably to be expected in view of the fact that it is only three years since a detailed survey was made of all the premises in the Borough subject to the Act, and steps taken to enforce compliance where necessary.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Morley. These are enclosed boths with heated and treated waters. The treatment comprises continuous filtration and treatment with chlorine and ammonia.

From the appearance of the water when inspected and from reports received on the samples of bath water sent to the laboratory, the water in the two baths is kept in a satisfactory condition.

24 samples were taken from the Swimming Baths during 1951. All of the 24 were reported from the laboratory as being satisfactory.

The following is a specimen report:—

Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

From Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Morley.

Water taken from inlet, Second Class Swimming Bath.

Date and hour of collection. 12.5 p.m. 11th July, 1951.

Probable number of coliform bacilli Nil per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli Nil per 100 ml.

(Sgd.) L. A. Little.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with
 bed bugs 4
 Number of Council Houses disinfested 4
 Number of other houses found to be infested with
 bed bugs 22
 Number of other houses disinfested 22
2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—
 - (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 - (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.

3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :—

In every case, before transfer, the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence of history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1951, 22 tenants were removed by the fumigation van.

4. Supervision of Council Houses :—

(a) Health Department—Sanitary Inspectors.

(b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

2 Housing Visitors (Women).

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1951 :—

(a) As a result of notification 126

(b) Otherwise 408

Number of properties found to be infested with rats 109

Number of properties found to be infested with mice 114

Total number of treatments carried out 223

The work of Rodent Control is organised in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Wherever possible, when a rat infestation is found, an inspection is made of the surrounding properties so that the affected area can be treated as a whole.

Test baiting of the sewers was again carried out in 10% of the manholes, but in view of the slight rodent infestation found, the Corporation was not required to carry out the normal maintenance treatment of the sewers.

There are still many occupiers of premises who are apparently not aware of their statutory liability to report the existence of rodent infestation on their premises,

SMOKE ABATEMENT

94 formal timed smoke observations were made of smoke emitting plant during the year. Excessive black smoke was recorded in one case only. Informal action was taken in this case.

In addition, a case was dealt with where considerable smoke nuisance existed as a result of the lack of height of the chimney and in spite of the fact that the byelaws limit was not infringed. In this case, as a result of informal action by the Department, the chimney was raised in height and the nuisance abated.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year.

Three of these instruments are at present in use. A soot deposit gauge records the total soot deposits, a sulphur recording gauge indicates the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

The following table indicates the results obtained from these instruments:—

	Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. Mile)	SO ₂ Cylinder Milligrams per day)	Air Filter Milligrams per cubic metre)
January	23.9	19.7	0.405
February	21.78	18.6	0.347
March	26.8	21.4	0.326
April	29.75	18.8	0.185
May	17.57	14.1	0.182
June	14.43	9.4	0.134
July	No result.	11.5	0.107
Accident to Collecting Bottle.			
August	12.67	11.4	0.129
September	12.17	16.7	0.170
October	16.73	34.2	0.332
November	28.8	31.7	0.244
December	21.21	25.2	0.256

HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1951.

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district	13590
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	4000
1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:—	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	579
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1044
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	579
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1044
3. Number of dwelling houses needing further action:—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	576
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	787

3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	5
(b)	By local authority	0
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	33
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	46
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	2
C.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.

It is not possible to give any estimate of the overcrowding position short of making a complete survey of the district. All Council Houses are let on a “points” letting scheme in which overcrowding is the principal factor in estimating need. It would seem that many of the more serious cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, as the vast majority of families now qualifying for houses are not overcrowded under the standards of the Housing Act, 1936.

NEW HOUSES

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the local authority:

Permanent Type	108
Temporary Type	0
By Private Enterprise	22

6 Housing Act, 1949

Any action in connection with Section 20, “Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation” None

PRESENT POSITION OF HOUSES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

(a) Total number of completed permanent type Council Houses	2251
(b) Other houses included in the Corporate Property Artisan dwellings and old property	56
(c) Completed temporary type Council Houses	100

BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR 1952

Corporation Contracts	126
Private Licences	86
(Including special allocation by Ministry to Messrs Middleton and Co., Blackpool, for 40 houses at Greenfield Estate).	

SITES ACQUIRED

Westerton Hall Farm
Low Moor (under negotiation)

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Statement prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector

MILK AND DAIRIES

Visits of Inspection to Milk Dealers	116
Visits of Inspection to Dairies	55

Total 171

Legal Proceedings taken—none

Formal Action taken—none

Informal Action taken—20 cases

SUMMARY OF MILK DEALERS ON REGISTER:—

Dairies	8
Distributors	87
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	26
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	26
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	60
Licensed retailers of Accredited Milk	1
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	23	23	0
Sterilised	8	8	0
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	21	21	0
Untreated	37	32	5
Tuberculin Tested Raw	9	9	0
	<hr/> 98	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 5

The number of unsatisfactory milk samples is the lowest ever recorded. It is very gratifying to note that there was not a single unsatisfactory sample from any grade of designated milk, all the unsatisfactory samples being of raw and untreated milks.

The most remarkable change during recent years has been the great reduction in the number of producer-retailers. By far the greater proportion of the milk sold in Morley is now retailed by distributors who obtain bottled milk from the large dairies. As this process has been going on over the last few years there has been a progressive reduction each year in the number of unsatisfactory samples taken. Whilst there will be many who will regret the fact that they can no longer get their milk from the farm around the corner, the Department's sampling figures would suggest that the adoption of more up-to-date methods of processing and distribution are producing a milk of higher bacteriological standard and better keeping quality.

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF MILK

18 samples were taken and one was reported upon as tuberculous. The Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries found the affected animal immediately and this was removed from the herd and slaughtered. Subsequent sampling showed the milk to be free from infection.

ADULTERATION OF MILK

57 samples were taken during 1951 for the detection of adulteration. Four of these were found to be adulterated, but in view of the slight extent in each case, warnings were issued.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:—

(a) for the manufacture of ice cream	7
(b) for the sale of ice cream	108

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination

94

No. of these reported as satisfactory

81

No. of these reported as unsatisfactory

13

The percentage of samples reported as unsatisfactory fell from 40% in 1950 to 16% in 1951.

The close attention which has been given to the control of the manufacture and distribution of ice cream since the war and the new legislation which has been introduced for the purpose have had a very marked effect on the trade.

Ice Cream can no longer be manufactured in unsatisfactory domestic premises. Instead, specially designed plant and equipment is required with good buildings for the housing of the plant.

On the distributive side, the bulk of the ice cream sold in Morley is pre-packed ice cream sold from shops. The number of street vendors is low, but special steps have been taken to improve such vehicles and the methods of sale and handling.

The result of all this work is that the general standard of hygiene in the trade is amongst the best of any branch of the food trade, and the bacteriological purity of the product is better than ever before.

MEAT INSPECTION

General slaughtering of animals for food has not been carried on in Morley since 1940.

Prepared carcasses are delivered to the Butchers' Allocation Centre in Morley from the Ministry of Food and such carcasses and meat are subjected to local routine inspection before distribution to the individual retail butchers.

A summary of the quantity of meat so inspected is:—

Beef	.....	2554 quarters
Sheep-Lambs	.....	2058
Pigs	.....	30

Local slaughtering has been carried out of pigs kept under the Ministry of Food's scheme for small pigkeepers.

In 1951, 22 carcasses of pigs so kept and slaughtered locally, were inspected.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Statement of work carried out in 1951:—

No. of inspections of:—

Ice Cream Premises	164
Fried Fish Shops	312
Bakehouses	147
Meat Shops and Stalls	277
Canteens	150
Retail Food Shops	513
Other Food Premises	72
Food Stalls, Carts and Delivery Vans	394

Total 2029

In connection with these inspections, informal action was taken in 144 instances.

Legal proceedings were taken in two instances. One case was in respect of lack of cleanliness in a fried fish shop and the other concerned the sale of a loaf of bread containing a finger bandage. Convictions were recorded in both cases.

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Cooked Ham	79 tins	Strawberries	2 tins
Luncheon Meat ...	54 tins	Pears	24 tins
Jellied Veal	2 tins	Peaches	8 tins
Rabbit	4 tins	Cherries	23 tins
Meat Gravy	2 tins	Grapes	5 tins
Meat Loaf	6 tins	Grapefruit	1 tin
Sausages	18 tins	Pineapple	10 tins
Ham	7 lbs.	Apricots	5 jars
Kidneys	4 tins	Apples	5 tins
Chicken	3 tins	Spinach	8 tins
Sardines	13 tins	Orange Juice	2 tins
Herrings	10 tins	Tomato Juice	7 tins
Salmon	80 tins	Tomato Paste	17 tins
Cockles	7 bots.	Gooseberries	2 tins
Fish Cakes	144	Marmalade	7 tins
Fish	7 stones	Jam	8 tins
Crab	1 tin	Processed Cheese	80 pkts.
Lobster	4 tins	Cheese Spread	4 pkts.
Herring Roes	1 tin	Plums	66 tins
Shrimps	2 tins	Macaroni	1 tin
Milk	106 tins	Crab Paste	14 tins
Grape Juice	68 tins	Pudding	29 tins
Soup	184 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Peas	75 tins	Sauces	34 bots.
Beans	67 tins	Coffee	11 tins
Tomatoes	60 tins	Baby Food	31 tins
Potatoes	6 tins	Oranges	13 tins
Carrots	15 tins	Cocoanut	4 lbs.
Rhubarb	21 tins	Creamed Rice	5 tins
Bananas	1 tin	Margarine	11½ lbs.
Raspberries	2 tins		

Much of the above food was brought to the attention of the Department by the trader concerned. The occasions on which unfit food is found exposed for sale are very rare.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Throughout the year various samples and specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical and bacteriological examination.

An investigation was carried out to ascertain the standard of synthetic creams on sale in the area. Altogether thirteen

samples were taken. The results showed that generally, the bacteriological condition of these products was poor, although there were one or two exceptions, which were extremely good. No legal action could be taken owing to the lack of statutory bacteriological standard. It is important to note in this connection that the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report, draws attention to the unsatisfactory condition of many of these products and recommends that a standard should be fixed.

Two samples of beer were submitted for the detection of metallic contamination. These were taken from licenced premises where the beer was drawn from the cellar through lead pipes. No contamination could be found, but the Brewery concerned voluntarily replaced the lead pipes with more suitable ones.

Three samples of synthetic cream were examined by the Analyst to ensure that the ingredients complied with those specified on the label. All were satisfactory.

Three tins of boiled ham were sent for bacteriological examination in an effort to ascertain the cause of the large quantity of this food requiring condemnation. The results showed evidence of insufficient sterilisation of the material before canning.

Nineteen samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Analyst after the introduction of the statutory standard for this product in March, 1951. Three of these were below the standard laid down and warnings were issued.

Twelve samples of sausages were taken for examination for evidence of adulteration. From these, reports were received of two samples which did not comply with legal requirements. In one case legal proceedings were taken and a conviction recorded. In the other case a formal warning notice was issued by the local authority.

FOOD POISONING

Total No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Food involved with number of out- breaks of each
None	None	None	None	None

No cases of food poisoning were reported to the Health Department during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE—GENERAL

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention throughout 1951.

During the year a detailed survey was made of all the food shops within the area to ascertain the extent to which the new byelaws for the wrapping and handling of foodstuffs were being complied with. The information obtained was most encouraging. In practically every case steps had been taken by the trader to fulfil the new requirements and in most cases traders appeared eager to hear and accept suggestions made by the Sanitary Inspectors. The most striking change which has taken place has been the increased care taken by Shopkeepers to protect from contamination, food exposed for sale.

A lecture and film show on food hygiene arranged in collaboration with the local Chamber of Trade was extremely well attended. A number of advisory leaflets were also distributed during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of “Notifiable Infectious Diseases” 1951 :—

Scarlet Fever	58
Diphtheria	0
Pneumonia	21
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Erysipelas	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	17
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	5
Whooping Cough	111
Measles	661
Cerebo-Spinal Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	3
Dysentery	9
Food Poisoning	0
Total	893

Notification of “Notifiable Infectious Diseases” included in preceding table occurring in school children :—

Scarlet Fever	49
Pneumonia	3
Measles	327
Whooping Cough	37
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Diphtheria	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Dysentery	1
Total	420

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds, Returns, 1951:—

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio- myelitis	Total
Admissions	2	2	1	1	6
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, Returns, 1951:—

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Total
Admissions	38	2	3	1	44
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

The General Infirmary, Leeds, Returns, 1951:—

	Polio- myelitis	Total
Admissions	1	1
Deaths	0	0

Pinderfield's Hospital, Wakefield, Returns, 1951:—

	Polio- myelitis	Total
Admissions	1	1
Deaths	0	0

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 1951:—

	Total cases notified	Admitted to Hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	58	40	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0
Pneumonia	21	1	24
Erysipelas	6	1	0
Opthalmia			
Neonatorium ..	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal			
Fever	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	111	4	1
Measles	661	4	0
Anterior			
Poliomyelitis ...	3	3	0
Dysentery	9	4	0
Food Poisoning ...	0	0	0

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notified Diseases.
(See separate table).

CANCER

Total Deaths: Males 37, Females 45; Total 82

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
No. of Deaths	82	73	69	65	82	79	70

Analysis of 82 Deaths shown in:—

Males		Females	
Digestive Tract and		Digestive Tract and	
Associated Organs ...	16	Associated Organs ...	24
Genito-urinary system	1	Breast and uterus	13
Other	20	Other	8
	—		—
	37		45
	—		—

Ages at Death as shown in the following table:—

		Males	Females	Total
Age	under 30 years	2	1	3
,,	30—39 years	2	1	3
,,	40—49 years	2	4	6
,,	50—59 years	7	11	18
,,	60—69 years	7	8	15
,,	70—79 years	15	16	31
,,	80—89 years	2	4	6

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1951:—

Notification and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1951:—

	Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary	17	6
Non-Pulmonary	5	1
	—	—
	22	7
	—	—

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
45—55	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	10	7	2	3	5	1	1	0

AGE GROUP MORTALITY

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia									
(all forms)	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	24
Tuberculosis:									
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6
Non Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal									
Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	2	0	0	0	4	7	15	33

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards		Gildersome Ward	Drighlington Ward	Total
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal									
Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis:									
Pulmonary ...	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	6
Non-pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia									
(all forms)	3	2	6	2	0	4	4	3	24
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	3	8	3	1	4	4	5	33

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	5	4	13	31	1	1	1	2	0	0	58
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	5	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	4	5	0	17
Non-pulmonary ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Whooping Cough ...	17	20	21	16	22	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles ...	27	82	107	118	128	193	6	0	0	0	0	0	661
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Food Poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	49	103	131	141	164	243	8	4	14	11	16	6	893

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

CASES			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The statistical tables referring to Infectious Diseases are given above and overleaf.

From the tables it will be seen that a total of 893 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 1951 as compared with 621 in 1950.

Further reference to the tables shows that the increase has been due entirely to a high incidence of Measles during 1951.

There was a prevalence of Measles (201 notified cases) in 1950. In 1951 661 cases were notified.

Measles were prevalent in the latter part of 1950.

The early months of 1951 show in January 69 cases notified; February 52 cases notified; March 120 cases notified; April 159 cases notified and in May 172 cases notified.

Later the incidence declined rapidly and after August five cases only were reported to the end of the year. The characteristics of the outbreak followed the usual pattern for Measles.

327 cases of Measles notified were in respect of children attending school. Four cases of Measles only were admitted to hospital and no death is recorded for Measles for 1951.

Whooping Cough was less prevalent than in 1950. 111 cases were notified as compared with 233 cases in the previous year. One death is recorded as being due primarily to Whooping Cough. This death occurred in a child age one year.

Fewer cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1951; 58 cases as compared with 74 in 1950. Of these 40 cases were admitted to hospital—the majority to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield. No death due to Scarlet Fever is noted in the Return.

No case of Diphtheria was notified in Morley in 1951. Some cases came under observation as doubtful clinical cases but further investigation in hospital and elsewhere showed that in no case was a diagnosis of Diphtheria confirmed.

Three cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) were notified. These cases were all admitted to hospital. There was no death from this disease.

One case was admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds; one case was admitted to the General Infirmary, Leeds, and the third case to Pinderfield Hospital, Wakefield.

All three cases are described as being "mild" with slight extent of paralysis.

Late inquiry showed that in respect of "paralysis" two cases had completely recovered and the third case showed evidence of some slight and very restricted muscular weakness only.

Nine cases were notified to the Health Department in 1951 as suspected cases of clinical dysentery. Four of these cases were admitted to hospital.

In no case was the infecting organism identified and in no case was the diagnosis confirmed. On the other hand the cases were regarded clinically as being cases of dysentery of a mild type and no amendments to the original diagnoses were received in the department.

From information received in the Health Department it would appear that mild dysentery of the type which has occurred so frequently in recent years, has not been evident in 1951 in this area.

Twenty-one notifications of pneumonia were received in 1951. Reference to the death returns shows 24 deaths recorded as primarily due to pneumonia of some type. Many deaths so recorded were transferred deaths of patients dying in hospital and elsewhere than in the Morley District.

One case of meningo-coccal meningitis was recorded on a death notification. The case was not notified before death occurred, the diagnosis being ascertained and confirmed at post-mortem examination.

The figures relating to tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, show little variation from recent years. 17 cases of pulmonary and five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are recorded.

No case of food poisoning was reported to the Department in 1951.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND TREATMENT FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There is no hospital in Morley receiving cases of infectious diseases.

Cases from the area are, in general, sent to the Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield. Some few cases are sent to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

There has been no prevalence during the year of cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment and all cases, where admission has been sought, have been readily accommodated.

The District has a large percentage of houses of small accommodation, that is, the one bedroom and two bedroom type with one living room. Many of these houses are of the back-to-back type and are overcrowded. In houses of this type, neither isolation nor effective nursing can be efficient and in consequence a number of cases of illness, particularly of scarlet fever, have of necessity been transferred to hospital for this reason alone.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

Statement of Treatments:—

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5-15 years	Total
Primary Treatments	339	26	365
Re-inforcing Treatments ..	0	245	245
Total No. of treatments completed			610
<hr/>			
Treatments not completed			
1951	36	3	39

The general position with regard to school and under-school age children in Morley is shown in the following statement:—

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5-15 years	Total
Treatments completed ...	1428	3767	5295
Percentage immunised ...	40%	71%	59%

The figure given for diphtheria immunization treatment show some falling-away from the figure given in recent Annual Reports.

For infants and children under school-age, that is the 0-5 years age group, we see that only 40% are immunized against diphtheria. In 1950, a similar figure given was 46%.

For children of school-age, the 5-15 age group, here we find that 71% have received immunizing treatment compared with 72% for the year 1950.

Taking all children in the age group 0-15, we find in 1951, 59% of the total had received protective treatment compared with 62% in 1950.

It is disappointing to find this drop in the figures given, particularly in view of the intensive educative work on this subject which is given to parents in the welfare centres and clinics, by Health Visitors and School Nurses in the homes and by various pamphlets, birthday cards and so on.

The under-school-age group is the age of greatest susceptibility and of danger.

The figure of 71% given for the school-age group is more encouraging, although this is far too low for any complacency either in regard to individual schoolchildren or the group as a whole.

PROTECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WHOOPING COUGH

There was no scheme for protective treatment against Whooping Cough for children in this area in 1951.

Arrangements have later been made and approved by the Local Health Authority to give protective treatment to children up to 4 years of age and this will be available to such children in 1952.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Estimated population of Morley for 1951: 39,690.

BIRTHS

635 births were notified in 1951 under the Public Health Act, 1936 as compared with 673 in 1950.

Distribution of Notified Births in Wards:—

Ward.	Males	Females.	Total.
Morley North	40	37	77
Morley Central	72	74	146
Morley South	38	61	99
Churwell	13	11	24
East Ardsley	26	29	55
West Ardsley	47	51	98
Gildersome	33	37	70
Drighlington	27	33	60
Other Districts	4	2	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	300	335	635
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 288 boys and 332 girls—a total of 620.

12 boys and 16 girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 13.91 per 1,000 population.

The corrected birth-rate figure for 1950 was 15.91 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past five years are:—

1946	19.20
1947	23.20
1948	19.90
1949	17.21
1950	15.91

The Registrar General's returns show the following live birth-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1951:—

England and Wales	15.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	17.3
148 Smaller Towns (Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census	16.7
London Administrative County	17.8

DEATHS

Ward.	Males	Females.	Total.
Morley North	35	42	77
Morley Central	37	41	78
Morley South	73	57	130
Churwell	13	15	28
East Ardsley	26	18	44
West Ardsley	32	35	67
Drighlington	29	32	61
Gildersome	35	38	73
	<hr/> 280	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 558

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate gives 277 males and 278 females—a total of 555.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1951 is 15.26 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1950 was 13.23 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past 5 years are:—

1946	14.10
1947	13.70
1948	11.80
1949	13.04
1950	13.23

The Registrar-General's returns show the following death-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1951:—

England and Wales	12.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	13.4
148 smaller towns (resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	12.5
London Administrative County	13.1

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

Age		North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
65—69	.....	10	6	9	3	2 6	7	5	48
70—74	.....	15	16	23	8	4 7	15	15	103
75—79	.....	11	14	15	3	12 14	14	10	93
80—84	.....	7	6	25	3	5 7	10	6	69
85—89	.....	4	2	13	1	2 4	2	5	33
90—plus	.....	1	3	1	1	1 1	1	0	9
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		48	47	86	19	26 39	49	41	355
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MORLEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Causes of Death—1951

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	5	1	6
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	0	1
3. Syphilitic Diseases	0	1	1
4. Diphtheria	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	1	1
6. Meningococcal infections	0	1	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8. Measles	0	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm—stomach	9	12	21
11. Malignant neoplasm—lung, and bronchus	12	4	16
12. Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	0	9	9
13. Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	0	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	16	18	34
15. Lukaemia and aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	0	6	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	40	69
18. Coronary disease. Angina	50	23	73
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
20. Other heart disease	44	49	93
21. Other circulatory disease	6	9	15
22. Influenza	7	10	17
23. Pneumonia	8	16	24
24. Bronchitis	35	23	58
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	6	1	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	5	6
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31. Congenital malformations	0	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	31	59
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	0	2
34. All other accidents	6	5	11
35. Suicide	1	0	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	0	1
	<hr/> 277	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 555

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths of Infants under 1 year	15	12	27
Legitimate	13	12	25
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Total number of Live Births	288	332	620
Legitimate	276	316	592
Illegitimate	12	16	28
Total number of Still Births	9	7	16
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	0	2	2

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Deaths and Death-rate:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Deaths	50	59	75	57	89
Death-rate	1.28	1.51	1.88	1.42	2.24

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1951.

	Males	Females
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	16
Bronchitis	35	23
Other respiratory diseases	6	1
	—	—
	49	40
	—	—

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 43.6 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1947	44.1	} per 1,000 live births
1948	44.3	
1949	38.0	
1950	26.4	
1951	43.6	

COMPARATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

England and Wales	29.6	} per 1,000 live births
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	33.9	
148 Smaller Towns	27.6	
London	26.4	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards		Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Premature Births and Congenital									
Defects	4	4	4	0	1	2	2	1	18
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Violent Accident	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Other defined Conditions ...	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	4	7	0	1	5	3	3	27
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CANCER

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past five years :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Deaths	82	65	69	73	82
Death-rate	2.10	1.64	1.73	1.82	2.07

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951 for the Borough of Morley, in the County of York on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupier Prosecuted. (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	12	2	0
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	219	68	3	0
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	2	0	0
Total	246	82	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions insti- tuted.
Want of Cleanliness ...	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	1	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	2	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) insufficient ...	0	1	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defec- tive	4	10	0	1	0
(c) not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences—(not relat- ing to outwork) ...	1	0	1	0	0
	10	11	1	1	0

OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 AND 111

Unwholesome
Premises—
Section 111

Section 110

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Out- workers	No. of cases of def. send- ing lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc.	4					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and Steel Cables and chains						
Iron and Steel						
Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper Bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Featner sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	19					
Lampshades						
Total	23					

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures). Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Whooping- cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15·5	0·36	12·5	0·00	0	0·31	0·01	0·00	0·38	1·4	29·6
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	17·3	0·45	13·4	0·00	0	0·37	0·01	0·00	0·36	1·6	33·9
148 Smaller Towns	16·7	0·38	12·5	0·00	0	0·31	0·01	0·00	0·38	1·0	27·6
London	17·8	0·37	13·1	0·00	0	0·38	0·01	0·00	0·23	0·7	26·4
Morley	13·91	0·27	15·3	0·00	0	0·18	0·03	0·00	0·43	1·6	43·6

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

TABLE C.

YEAR 1951

BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1951 for Nuisances only—2904

(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances in hand, end of 1950 807

Nuisances found in 1951 949

Total needing abatement 1756

Abated during 1951 1139

Outstanding end of 1951 617

Notices served, Informal—949. Complied with—1139

Notices served, Statutory—93. Complied with—95.

Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings—1

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No. of Ins- pections made	General Conditions.	Legal Proced- ings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	0	0	0	—	0
Houses let in Lodgings	1	1	4	Unsatisfactory	0
Canal Boats	0	0	0	—	0
Knackers' Yards	0	0	0	—	0
Tents, Vans and Sheds	9	0	121	Only temporarily in district	0
<i>Offensive Trades :</i>		3	17	Satisfactory	
(Please specify kind)	see separate list		—	—	—

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades? No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

See separate Report.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Total No. of dwelling houses in district	13590
No. of privies with open middens and No. of privies with covered middens	80
No. of pail or tub closets	8
No. of water closets (including trough closets)	13272
No. of waste water closets	0
	<hr/>
Total closets	13360
	<hr/>

No. of privies re-constructed in 1951 (a) as W.C.'s 9 (b) other 0.

No. of closets, other than privies, re-constructed in 1951 as W.C.'s 0.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1951 (a) as W.C.'s 0, (b) other 0.

No. of closets constructed in 1951, for new houses (a) W.C.'s 166. (b) other 0.

Total number of closets in districts 13360.

Percentage of closets on water carriages system 99.3%.

Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to the water carriage system? If so what? The conversion of privies etc., to water closets is proceeding satisfactory.

SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?

—Yes.

Disposal of Refuse: 1. Destruction ... None.
2. Tipping 100%
3. Farmers None.

If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes.

Total cost of collection and disposal of refuse £14881.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year, None.

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed—Morley Corporation.

No. of dwelling houses on public supply—13587.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply and reason why—3
Isolated situation.

Total number of dwelling houses in district—13590.

Any extension of supply during the year?—No.

Has supply been satisfactory?

(a) in quality—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes.

No. of examinations made during the year:—

(a) Chemical No. satisfactory—49. No. unsatisfactory—0.

(b) Bacteriological No. satis.—244. No. unsatisfactory—10

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where? No.

MILK SUPPLY

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—57.

No. found adulterated—4. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:

(a) Methylene Blue Test.

No. satisfactory—32. No. unsatisfactory—5.

(b) Presence of Tuberculosis.

No. negative—17. No. positive—1.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test?—No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1951? No.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—87.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Any action under Sections 18, 19 and 20?

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:—	Dealers Supplementary	
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	0	0
(b) Pasteurised Milk	24	2
(c) Sterilised Milk	59	1

Samples obtained:—

(a) Tuberculin Tested

Milk Pasteurised No. satisfactory 21. No. unsatisfactory 0

(b) Pasteurised Milk. No. satisfactory 23. No. unsatisfactory 0

(c) Sterilised Milk. No. satisfactory 8. No. unsatisfactory 0

Food and Drugs Authorities.

No. of licences in force for pasteurised milk production—1.

No. of samples during the year:

No. satisfactory—3. No. unsatisfactory—0.

No. of inspections made at licensed premises—7.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:— Dealers Supplementary

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	24	2
----------------------------------	----	---

(b) Accredited Milk	1	0
---------------------------	---	---

Samples obtained:—

(a) Tuberculin Tested

Milk No. satisfactory 9. No. unsatisfactory 0

(b) Accredited Milk No. satisfactory 0. No. unsatisfactory 0.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered under Sec. 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—115.

No. of inspections made—164.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination with results: Satisfactory—81. Unsatisfactory—13.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above:—

Investigations made of the methods of some manufacturers.

Any action taken under Section 16 and 37 Food and Drugs Act, 1938—No.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Any public abattoir in district?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—15.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—Several unsatisfactory from disuse.

No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—Most not in use.
Total inspections—9.

Butchers' shops—49.

Total inspections—188.

No. of seizures of unsound meat. None. Total weight None.

No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of visits to food preparing places—222.

Unsound foods seized or surrendered, total weight—See under.

General inspection of Food and Food Premises.

OTHER FOODS

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A.
for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—14.

No. found adulterated—2. No. of prosecutions—1.

No. of bakehouses in district—42.

Are any underground, if so how many? No.

Number of visits to:

(a) Bakehouses 147. (b) Grocers' Shops 513.

(c) General Shops 705. (d) Fried Fish Shops 312.

Total No. of Visits—1677.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken
during 1951—94.

No. of the above showing excessive emission of black smoke—1.

No. of cautions issued—1.

No. of statutory notices issued—None.

No. of prosecutions—None.

Are any bye-laws in force in connection with Smoke Abate-
ment—Yes.

Are there any colliery spoilbanks in the District?—Yes.

If so, have any been on fire during the year?—No.

Action by Local Authority to abate nuisances arising from
firing n/a.

SHOP ACT, 1950. Section 38.

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1951—110.

Unsatisfactory condition found—1. Remedied—1.

SCHOOLS

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts, but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreak in connection with schools.

No. of schools in District—16. No. visited by M.O.H.—16.

Action taken—Individual exclusions.

Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.

General sanitary conditions—Good, with a few exceptions.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

No. in district—9.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase? No.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268(4) Public Health Act, 1936?—Yes.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Are there in the District:—

Any public swimming baths or pools?—Yes.

Any privately owned baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water—
Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chlorination.

Any samples of bath water examined in 1951, apart from samples submitted to the Medical Research Council Laboratory?—No.

If so, please give particulars—None.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS ‡ in force in District:—

Bye-laws	Date of Adoption
Common Lodging Houses	10/9/1888
Regulations of the Emission of Smoke	5/12/1931
Public Baths	7/1/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops ...	14/1/1932
Houses Let in Lodgings	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	1/10/1935
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	1/10/1935
New Streets and Buildings	28/11/1939
Good Rule and Government	31/5/1949
Offensive Trades	30/11/1949
Nuisances	23/3/1950
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food ...	4/4/1950
Prevention of waste water, etc.	1/4/1950

‡ Including any Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

MORTUARIES

What accommodation:—

(a) For accidents	} One Mortuary for all purposes
(b) For infectious cases other than at hospital	
(c) For other cases	
(d) For post-mortem examinations	

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—The Mortuary needs an additional office and cloakroom.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diseases specially prevalent in 1951—None.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District?—No.

SANITARY STAFF

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointment.
F. G. Sugden ...	£735	Inspector Diseases of Animals	Included in Salary

Any additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors?—Three additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS
(please attach copy)

—None.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H. and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—None.

